Enrope on the Eve of a Great War.

THE GERMAN DIFFICULTOS STILL INCREASING.

MOBELIZATION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND ITALY

## ITALY ARMING.

Mission of Prince Napoleon to Italy.

### OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 11, 1866. The Regal Mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on Saturday, Morch 31, via Queenstown April 1, arrived at this port this afternoon. The Asia has 42 passengers for Halifax and 51 for Boston. She has had fine weather on the 3d, lat. 50, long. 15, passed a steamer, supposed to belong to the Inman line, bonnd east; 5th, American

where she will be due Friday morning. The City of Cork sailed simil taneously with the Asia. The staumship Erin, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

bark Atlausie, bound east; 10th, a bark-rigged steamer,

bound each. The Asia sails at midnight for Beston,

The steamship Java, from New-York, arrived at Crookhaven on the evening of the 30th.

The see amship Arago, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth March 30.

The steamship Hibernia from New-York, arrived a Glasgov: March 91.

### Great Britain.

The English news, polical and general, is very meager.

After ces from Plymouth saythat orders have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half a dozen war vessels. The conclusion is drawn that they are intended for the Guif and Liver St. Lawrence.

George Rennie, the well-known engineer, died on the 30th m. t.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company by have contracted with the Telegraph Construc-

ompa by have contracted with the Telegraph Constrution and Maintenance company of the calles, one acre and submersion, this Summer, of two calles, one acre as the Gulf of \$t. Lawrence, from Newfounland to Cape, Breton, and the other between Prince Edward's Island at d Newoundland, and for the repair of the present calle, so as to have two cables for the prompt transmission of all messages between the Atlantic cable and the

United St ates.
All the markets were closed, and there is no later com-mercial no we than that there next by steamers leaving on the 20th ar d 30th.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of over 13,000,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times writes that Prince N spoleon has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that he is intrusted with a mission to Victor Emannel, which could not well be confided to any inferior personage, and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. The correspondent adds: "I find that persons, who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel, are now far less increditions. Their views of the future are also my cough, and they think the conflict, between Austria and Prussia all but certain." The editor of the Paris Opinion Nationale states in that

ournal that he had received a visit from Stephens, the Irish Head Center, who announced his approaching de-parture for Americs.

## Affaire la Austria and Prussia.

Affairs in Austria and Prussia.

The London Times of the 30th remarked editorially that there was too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary war; but on the following day The Times remarked:

"We cannot persaade ourselves that Austria and Prussia, however fercely they may wrangle, will actually fight. They have been or the verge of hostilities before without roming to blows. We can hardly avoid thinking, therefore, that they will find some way out of the present quartel, despende as it appears to be."

It is asserted that Count Mensdorff, the Austrian Premier has made a postave sistement to the Prussian Embassador at Vienna respecting the movement of Austrian troops, not concealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme resolutions that might eventually be taken by Prussia.

merous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the sol-diers of the reserve on furlough have been called. A Berlin telegram asserts that the mobilization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with. The Government of Weimar has replied evasively to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claimed Federal interven-tion to the question. Prussian circular dispatch, and claimed Federal intervention in the question.

The Vienna Debatte asserts that the Western Great Powers intend to present identical notes at Berlin depresatory of war.

It is stated not only that a convention but a formal treaty of alpiance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia.

Von Bismark is said to have addressed a circular dis-

Von Bismark is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian Embassador at the Courts of the Great Powers, directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.

German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual bostilities have occurred. Military preparations were setively progressing.

Gen. Benedek had been appointed the Austrian commander-in-chief.

# Baron Van Hall, Minister of State and ex-Minister of

CALCUTTA, March 26.—The Budget for the year has been announced by the Finance Minister. It shows a relculated deficit of £72,000. The duty on sattpeter is reduced to 3 per cent ad valorem. No new taxes are imposed. The public revenue is pronounced in a prosperbus condition.

## Latest.

LIVERPOOD, March 31-evening .- The German advices continue warlike.

Count Von Bismark had a long conference on the 29th
with Count Karolyi, the Austrian Embassador to Berlin.
Ordess had been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole Sixth Army Corps, and several

other regiments, upon a war footing.

It was also stated that orders had been given that the Prussian war vessels at Kiel be prepared for active Service.
The Vierna Abend Post asserts that five Prussian Army
Corps have received orders to hold themselves ready for

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The German difficulties are still

increasing, but no actual collision has occurred.

Military preparations are actively progressing.

Gen. Benedek has been appointed the Austrian Com-

mader-in-Chief.

Paris, March 31, p. m.—The Bourse is heavy. The
Rentes closed at 67f. 40c.

CALCUTTA, March 22.—Import markets unchanged.

Preights 45/.

Lisbon, March 31.—The Brazilian mail has arrived.

Dates from Rio Janeiro are to March 11. Exchange was
quoted at 24½ 25d. Coffee, 7½100 27⅓300 reis; stock,
130,000 bags.

BARLA, March 15.—Exchange 26½d.

The steamer Ehsamadura arrived on the 15.

### Commercial Intelligence. The Liverpool markets have been closed since the afternoon

The Liverpool markets have been closed since the afternoon of the 29th.

The only commercial news since that date is the following: LONDON N. Markets.—(Baring).—Breadstaffs quiet, and quotations are barely maintained. Iron quiet; Bars and Rails, 26 10/; Scotch Pig. 76/. Sugar declining. Coffee firm. Tea quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Linseed Cares—stock scarce. Spirits Turpentine firm at 49/. 44/6. Petroleum steady at 19/2/2 for Refined. Tailow dail at 49/. Sperm Oil nominal at 190/. Linseed Oil steady at 41/.

AMERICAN SECURITES.—(Baring).—The market is steady and quiet; United States Five Twontics. 71 2/714, Illinois Central Railroad, 10/2/14; Erie R. R., 55/2/55/; Massachusetts Fives, 25; Pennsylvania Fives, 85/2/60; Maryland Sixes, 662/70.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in bullion of 292,000.

LIVERFOOL, March 31.—Evening.—No markets epen here to-day.

day morning, bringing papers of the evening of the 30th,

from which we extract the following late news: The Provincial Correspondence of Borlin, of the 28th, as that in view of the danger to Pressia by the concentiation of Austrian troops, it is supposed that orders have seen given which will enable Pressia to successfully restant at the concentration of the conc

ist any attack.

A dispatch from Odelberg, dated the 28th, says a war bowder train, composed of SX wagons passed by Osweles in (Silesia) recently, destined for Uracovia, and that numerous bodies from Hangary has arrived at Lemberg.

numerous bodies from Hangary had arrived at Leenberg, and were expected at Osweiczin.

A Berlin telegram segs that measures touching Stesin were taken at the unceiling of the Council on the 27th.

A dispatch from Vienna of the 28th protests against the statements of the Frussian journals, and says. "There has been no render/vous of a corps d'armee, no perchase of horses, and no levy of troops on the part of Austria. The imperial government has one sited to take measures which are justified by the language of Prussian Sheets, for it would not needle sely increase the burdens of the finances.

A telegram from Beyrout states that the Turkich troops evacuated La Montague on the 28th of March, with a view to the pacificat ion of the country.

Duke Nicholas of Bruchtenberg had been appointed Honorary Fre sident of the Russian Commission to the Paris Exbelt, tion of 1857.

The Steamship North American.

The Steamship North American, Capt. Kerr, from Liverpeon 30th ult., and Londonderry 31st ult., wived this evening at 74.

Capt. Kerr reports that he saw a vessi i vesterday bounce west, probe by bound from Hahfax to deston.

The steamer Beigian left Pertland for New-York at 4 obelock.

### FROM PARIS.

Brench Ideas of Liberty-Victor Mago and the Barber-His Method of Literary Composition - Paradol's Reception Speech - His Interview with Napoleon-Newspaper Discussions-The Emperor on Literary Liberty - Theatrical Censorship-New French Translation of the Bible. From Our Own Correspondent.

There is no word more frequent on the pens and tongues of Frenchmen to-day than the word Liberte; and Liberty s incensed from inkstands and months of Frenchmen of all parties-the most retrograde even exalting its excellence for their party. But when they come to definition of the word, application of the thing Liberty, the differences among them are extraordinary. Victor Hugo's notion of it, for instance-intimated in a remarkable letter addressed to the editor of La Liberté-and, which is quite as remarkable, published in that journal last Saturlay without bringing down an avertisement on that daring paper-is curiously different from Napoleon III. his notion of it.

As there is no pretense of a continuous thread holding these loose lines together, I make no apology for breaking it to insert here an abbreviation of a pleasant anecdote about Hugo's literary habits. It is told at greater length in the Petite Rerne by a neighbor of his, as long ago as 1848, when both had chambers on the Place

in the Petate Rerue by a neighbor of his, as long ago as 1848, when both had chambers on the Place Royale and occasionally met at one Brassiers, a barber and hairdrosser of the quarter.

Going in to be shaved one morning, I said: "Well, Monsieur Brassier, how is business to-day?" "Excellent, Sir, excellent: in fact, almost more than I can attend to. Balls and parties everywhere. Here, you see, is a list of thirty ladies, whose heads are to be dressed between now and evening." Dropping in at Brassier's a few days after, I asked: "And how did you get on with your thirty lady customers the other day?" "Don't speckref it; couldn't attend to more than half of them, and just lost a dozen or so of good customers, all along of Mr. Victor Hugo." "But how did Victor Hugo have anything to do with it?" "Why, this was the way of it, Sir, Five minutes after you left, in he came and seated himself in this very chair. I put the napkin about his neck, and was on the point of putting my brush to him, when, suddenly waiving off my hand, he cried out, 'Wait a minute.' And with that, he took out his pencil and began furshling in all his pockets for something he did not find. Then, all at once, seeing a sheet of paper on the table there, he took possession of it and fell to writing. In spite of the hurry I was in I was willing to wait for him to finish, but he, without paying any more attention to me than though I had been at the other end of the town, kept serantching on, stopping now and then to bite the end of his pencil. Write away, said I to myself, but if you can read it afterward you are a lucky one. It was a horrible serawl, Sir, you may believe me. And they pretend he is a good writer! Then I said to him respectfully, 'When you are ready, Sir. 'In a second,' says he, and on he goes with his scribble, stopping for a minute to look up at the ceiling, and then at it ogain: I meanwhile, you understand, with brush and soap-cup in hand, and ready to burst. Finally, I ventured to say: 'Beg, pardon, Sir, but I am extremely busy to-

by Prussia.

Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take the aggressive.

It is reported from Venetia that the Commission of Austrian Engineers is making a minute inspection of the natural properties of the Adige, and that the solution of the angular properties of the Adige, and that the solution of the numberless changes, additions, prunings, and single words.

M. Brassier's loss the marrater of the ancester is able to tell us. According to another authority, Huge's present method of composition is serupulously methodical, and admits numberless changes, additions, prainings, and polishings of chapters, sentences and single words—between outline draft and manuscript ready for the printer. Balzace sprocesses of reworking a first proof with additions, excisions, etc., to the extent of making it worse for the printers than an original manuscript are well known. The author of the Vie de Cesac not being a Republican of Leiters, but owner of an Imperial press, does not troable himself with the ordinary technics of proof-reading, but corrects a first copy printed in broadly separated lines, by interlining and full masginal writing, as the humbler ones go over their manuscript.

What his notion of Liberty is it is hard to guess; to say that it is opposite to Hugo's is not a definition, only a patent negation. Something else more important coming in the way, I made no mention in my letter of two weeks ago of Prevost Paradol sreception speech at the Academy and M. Guizot's reply to it—fine pieces of pure literary work both of them, and matter of town talk for a day or two. A fact, this last, by the way, to be set to the credit account of these frivoleus inhabitants of Napoleonville, who, despite checks on the freedom of speech in so many high directions, and the utterest license on such latitudinarian and provocative themes as Theresa's broad songs, the Biche au Bois, and low broadnesses generally do so readily turn deep-interested attention to whatever good in literary or other art can yet be suffered to be offered to them. The text of the new Academician's injugaral discourse is, you know, the intellectual life and works, the culory of the deceased Academician to whose arm-chair he succeeds. Paradol's predecessor was Ampère. Ampères best works are on Casar and Roman history generally. Ampère having no ax to grind, searching into and resuccitating old Rome and its men for old t

to Paradol and regrets that so grifted a man is not of his friends. P. reciprocates regrets, controvally bowing. So far, so good. But now N., in his own house, goes on: "We are not agreed about Casar, Mr. Paradol, but I am glad to know that you spoke of him most handsomely, five or six years ago, in your 'Essay on Universal History.' Our opinions then were not so contrary as they seem to be now." Then, turning again to Guizot, he made it the occasion to quote an observation once addressed by Fontanes to the First Napoleon. "Sire, leave us liberty in the republic of letters." and added, emphatically, of his own motion, "Yes, Monsieur Guizot, in literary matters absolute liberty of opinion."

Now what meaning could the master of the Toileries, and of the pross, and of public speech in France, attach to this word Liberty I in his combined character of sovereign and man of letters he had just given a taunting provocation of discussion to the man of letters, Paradol, who, as subject was forbidden by palatial citquette to accept the disenseion. It was like a duel where the challenger had come off best in a free fight, Paradol's approved surety

alone can discharge his pistol. Whether the challenge had come off best in a free fight, Paradol's approved surety of sight and quickness on the trigger enable you to judge What chiefly helped this youngest Academician to Ampère vacated chair was the fact that he has been condemned to fine and imprisionment for a moderate political pamphlet, which Napoleon's Government found it easiest to answer that way. The Academy is conservative in literature, but

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease in ballion of 222,000.

I Lyngroot, March 31—Evening.—No market open here to that way. The Academy is conservative inhierature, but that way. The Academy is conservative inhierature, but that way. The Academy is conservative inhierature, but the son the Sixth-ave, limb, however, still hold out, and no cars were reaning on the latter route during yesterday afternoon and evening.

That poor creature, the political editor and tool-in-chief of the Constitutionned conceived it a clever thing, a few for the Constitutionned conceived it a clever thing, a few got in the sixth-ave, limb, however, still hold out, and no cars were reaning on the latter route during yesterday afternoon and evening.

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ing the misfortunes of my country." Verily "a hit, a

ing the misfortunes of my country." Verily "a hit, a very palpable hit."

But, to come again to the Emperor's notion of liberty of opinion in liberary matters. What can it be? Rogeard's Propos de Lebienas was, underbiedly, a hostile and partial, but an eminently literary critique of the Vie de Ceuar, and its mathor had to flee the country to escape the and five years interisonment—for such was the conclusion of the review of that clever pamphle ty judicial ecasors of whose work the Emperor is practical publisher and responsible editor-in-chief. There has not been, and there casors in the nature of the case well be, any thorough, impartial, critical judgment on the "Life of Cresse," printed in any French Priodical. I don't mean to say that Napoleon, or even his subcrammtes, whose seal often cutrums his intentien and tree service, would necessarily object to such an article in the Releas des-Bring Monde for instance. But the writer, the editor, and the very printer of that periodical, all bloow that such objection can be made, may be made, often is unnecountaily made. And so the critic declines to write at all, or takes the "organic law" against "the press" into as careful consideration in the treatment of his there as the proper theme itself; and the editing proprietar reads the MS. In the uncertain, reflected light of this Democles's sword that hangs over the very life of his periodical; and the printer anxiously scans the types as they grow into words and sentences, lest he be setting up a press condemnatory of the further exercise of his privilege as patented printer.

Trees' three years ago the Emperor decreed the liberty of the theaters. This did not mean liberty, which is rarely segotten of decrees. Formerly, the privilege of repressifing certain kinds of plays was restricted to certain house. The master-pieces of Molière and Raeine, for example, could be acted only at the França's and the Odeon; this house was licensed for melo-drama and speciable by any general rule, as the decisions of an arbitrary, leg specialties of present application in his philosophical or historical generalities. And in this the timerous censor-ship is partly right. The quickness of a French audience to discover, or create of their own wit, and appland allus-ive hits at the present political state of things is re-

mrkable. But it would be very difficult for an American or English But it would be very difficult for an American or English reader to guess what passages in Legouve's Deux Reines, or Barrière's Malheur aux Vaincus, interdicted those two dramas from the stage; as it would be quite impossible for an English or American spectator at most of the theaters to guess what was 'the real office of a dramatic censor-ship, or—unless previously aware of the fact—suspect its

ship, or—unless previously aware of the fact—suspect we existence.

And here is another curiosity. The Deux Reines, Malkeur Aux Vaineus and the like being forbidden the stage, may yet be published, and the prohibition serving as capital advertisement, have a great run in print. Thus the last-named comedy is now in its fourth edition. Its author is one of the four cleverest, most vigorous French comic dramatists now living. Not being backed up as Augier and Young Dumas are by Prince Napoleon, he sinks from his due estate and consents to put his name and a very small portion of his intellect to a coarse, broad, funny farce that is now running successfully at the Palais Royal. Glais-Bizoin, the witty, provocative, tormenting member of the Left in the Corps Legislatif, sent into the censors, some weeks ago, a decent little the Palais Royal. Glais-Bizoin, the witty, provocative, tormenting member of the Left in the Corps Legislatif, sent into the censors, some weeks ago, a decent little comedy entitled L Vrai Courage, wherein he satirizes some old-time weaknesses of men and attacks dueling with wofully less wit and spirit than mark his speeches in the House. Permission to act it in France, or a provincial theater, was refused. He printed it with a dedication to Minister Rouher—the mere address a biting epigram—and sent it to the manager of a theater in Geneva, where it was performed the other night. The honest Swiss could not conceive what prevented its performance in France, naless it were its rather dullish quality, but gave the persecuted playwright an ovation.

I could go on with these contradictions for columns yet, but spare your weariness for the present; reserving further treatment of the topic for future occasions. For mind, this subject, this theme, this thing, this word Liberty, must be a rading theme and word in all faithful Paris correspondence. The word has got a most noticeable vogue of late, and awaiting, not to say heralding, or even creating, the thing—the word Liberty is a word of power. In principle or at crebus et verbus erat arpua Deum, et Deus erat verbus. Is the vital significance of that text sile thausted by the olegians, or all monopolized by the church?

The Holy Book, of which the French as well as English

The Holy Book, of which the French as well as English The Holy Book, of which the French as well as English language lacks a correct translation, reminds me to note a praiseworthy attempt to obtain one, recently inaugurated here. A considerable number of scholarly men have formed a society for the translation of the Hible. Its President is the historian and Senator Amedic Thiery, not unworthy brother of the great historian Augustin Thiery. Among its members are several of the most eminent Catholic clergy of Paris, Protestant ministers and lay scholars, the Jewish Ratbi Astruc, and other notable and notworthy in good causes. The Society propose a philological work free of doctrinal symmatics for its end. If its members really prove that they can collaborate harmotionsily, they will give the world an illustration of the spice of the New Testament as desirable as a correct translation of the letter of the Scriptures.

## THE STRIKE ON THE CITY BAILBOADS.

Bunning of Cars Suspended on the Third and Sixth-ave, Lines-Low Wages Hitherto Received by Drivers-Prospects of Their Demands Being Complied With-Drivers on Other Lines to Join the Strikers-Some of the Cars Yesterday Driven by Superintendente and Directors of the Roads.

The car-drivers on the Third and Sixth-ave. Railroads re on a "strike" for higher wages, and in consequence the cars on these two roads have almost entirely ceased running. Those of the Third-ave, suspended their regular trips about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and only an ocasional car passed over that road during the day. the Sixth-ave, the cars were running during the early part of the day, but in the afternoon the trips were, we believe,

of the day, but in the afternoon the trips were, we behave entirely suspended.

A man stood at the lower terminus of the Third-ave. entirely suspended.

A man stood at the lower terminus of the Third-ave, line, Park-row, and took down the names of those who drove without license. The men were much excited, but kept within the bounds of prudence. The police at one time tried to clear the crowd away, when the leader said: "We will step back so as to clear the track, but no more. When that is done we have as good a right here as you have." The cars since 9 o'clock were driven by the Superintendent of the Company (who drove down the first car at 11:40), a driver, the depot starter, a veterinary surgeon, the concluman of the President, one of the directors and two or three conductors. All these, except the drivers, were without a license, and the strikers intended to proceed against them for driving without a license.

Maithy G. Law, one of the directors, attempted to drive a car, but the men prevented him. The amount struck for was \$3, but they offered to compromise for \$2.75 to Harlem and \$2.50 to depot. The Second-ave drivers, it was rumored, succeeded in their effort, but the cars of the Sixth-ave, ceased running altogether.

Only two cars were run on the Sixth-ave, line, each driven by the Superintendent and time-keeper.

It was stated that at 4 p. m. yesterday the drivers were offered \$2.25 per day, but they refused to work at that price.

The drivers on the Third-ave, route are employed from

The drivers on the Third-ave, route are employed from 14 to 17 hours per day during seven days of the week. For this labor they have been paid \$2 per day. They now demand \$2 50 for the short days, and \$2 75 for the long days. The drivers allege also that a great many of their number live in houses owned by directors of the Third-ave. Railroad Company, and that these owners have recently raised the rents of the premises which they occupy on an average of \$7 per menth, and the corresponding increase of the rents of all tenements compels them to secure an increase of wages. They had previously stated their case to the officers of the road, and requested an advance in the rate of wages, and had notified the directors that unless their demands were acceded to previous to 9 o'clock on the 11th inst. they should be compelled to strike. At the hour designated no reply had been received from the directors, and the drivers consequently declined to work. The drivers on the Third-ave, route are employed from

Toom the directors, and the drivers consequently accined to work.

The great mass of the drivers were gathered in the vicinity of the depots of the two roads mentioned, awaiting the action of the directors. It is runnored that unless some harmonious understanding is shortly reached, the drivers of the other city milreads will join the strikers. Although such a movement would be productive of almost incalculable inconvenience to the people of the city, we think that few persons, calmly considering the matter, will assert that the drivers are asking any more than they are justly entitled to, however we may question the pro-

will assert that the drivers are assing any more than they are justly entitled to, however we may question the propriety of the mode they have adopted to obtain it.

Since the above was written, the "strike" appears to have partially given way. Most of the drivers on the Third-ave, line have returned to their work without any new arrangement having been concluded, so far as we could learn. Some of the drivers on this road, and all of those on the Sixth-ave, line, however, still hold out, and no cars were renning on the latter route during yesterday afternoon and evening.

attempt at burglary in the third degree, on a full indict-

attempt at burglary in the third degree, on a full indictment, charging him with entering the shop of Michael Cummings, and taking metal goods of the value of \$125. Thomas Tilton pleaded guilty to the indictment of obtaining goods by false pretences from James Montgomery. Jacob Goodhind pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remended for sentence.

### Meeting of the American Photographic Roelety -Mr. Osborne's Photo-Lithographic Process -Experiments by Mr. Rutherford-Bottled Løzht.

The American Photographic Society held its regular onthly meeting last evening, Mr. Lewis M. Rutherford, President, in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Osborne exhibited a large collection of lithographs executed from drawings of Japanese scenery and explained the new process in detail. The saving, both in time and money, which its introduction has effected, is very great, and it bids fair to displace other methods in a

very great, and it bids fair to displace other methods in a certain class of work.

The photo-lithegraphic process is designed for the reproduction of existing originals only, such as maps and plans, engravings, pen-and-ink drawings, MSS., printed documents, and not for producing portraits or views directly from nature. It is necessary to have a black and white-drawing—half tones cannot be imitated. The work to be copied must be stippled or in lines, not shaded as in water colors or india ink drawing. There must be the perspective which a photograph from nature does not produce.

water colors or india ink drawing. There must be the perspective which a photograph from nature does not produce.

The first step in this process is the production of a negative, which shall be of the size of the original or reduced copy, but in all cases a sharp negative. In order to secure a perfect copy as many as four negatives of different parts of a drawing or print are sometimes taken, the positives from which are skillfully united by cutting them with a knife and joining the pieces with care, thus an absolutely correct picture is obtained, on which the joints of the sections are not visible. The negative picture is taken in the ordinary way on collodien, by placing the drawing to be copied upon an upright plan-board and the camera opposite to it, taking care that the plan-board and the ground glass slide of the instrument are perfectly parallel, and that the distance between them is such as to give a copy of the desired dimensions. It will be seen that in this way a perfect fie simile of the original can be obtained. No lithographer, however skillful he may be, can make a copy equally accurate. Every touch and personal characteristic of the artist is here faithfully reproduced. An engraving by Steinla, Müller, or Raphael Morghen, can be photographed with every detail and delicate line of the master rendered in fac simile.

Having secured a good hegative, the next step is to produce a positive, in lithographic ink adapted for the purpose, capable of being transferred to stone by a well known lithographic operation, and printed in the ordinary way. This is the important part of Mr. Osborne's invention. The positive paper is sensitized by floating it upon a solution of bi-chromate of potash in water, to which a

known lithographic operation, and printed in the ordinary way. This is the important part of Mr. Osborne's invention. The positive paper is sensitized by floating it upon a solution of bi-chromate of potash in water, to which a quantity of albumen has been added, and carefully dried in the dark. A print is taken in the usual manner practiced by photographers. A brown picture makes its appearance upon the clear, bright yellow of the paper identical with the original which was copied.

The action of light upon bi-chromate of potash in the presence of organic matter, changes the physical property of the sensitized paper and enables it to take the lithographic ink in a manner suitable for transference upon stone. The various steps of "blacking," "swimming," and "washing off," are too technical to be repeated here. Suffice it to say, after the first steps are taken the pictore

graphic ink in a mainer suitable for transferrence upon stone. The various steps of "blacking," "swimming," and "washing off," are too technical to be repeated here. Suffice it to say, after the first steps are taken the picture can be handed over to the ordinary workman of a lithographic process, and it is only in the early stages of the operation that a skillful and expert photographic operator is required.

Mr. Korn in Berlin has acquired the process with facility, and now executes maps and drawings for the Prussian Government.

A marked advantage claimed for photography is the great saving of time, superior accuracy, and cheapness. A map or drawing can be handed into the office in the morning and any number of lithographed copies can be furnished on the following day. It costs no more trouble for the sun to reproduce the most complicated drawing than it does the most simple; but it makes a very considerable difference to the lithographer, who would require a wack to accomplish what can be finished in two or three hours by this process. The only drawback appears to be "sultry weather and a cloudy sky," when neither the positive nor the negative impression can be taken, unless the artist has recourse to the magnesium light.

Mr. Osborne had the honor of exhibiting his prints at the last monthly meeting of the Century, where they were greatly admired by the artists and amateurs of the Club. The method merits the attention of our publishers.

Mr. Rutherford exhibited seven photographic negatives of the solar spectrum taken upon collodion, prepared with different proportions of iodides and bromides, with reference to ascertaining what formula would produce the finest effects in the colors of the spectrum. The results derived from his experiments appear to be:

1. That bromine is not necessary in order to reach the less refrangible end of the actinic beam, but, on the contrary, iodine alone produces the best results.

2. That colledions containing iodide of sedium or iodide of cadmium are the best for obtaining p

### Naval Intelligence. ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY-YARD.

In compliance with orders received from the Navy Department over twenty vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard are being thoroughly overhauled and put in such a state of forwardness that from two to three weeks would sufce to send them to sen fully equipped for active The hulls and machinery are receiving more complete repairs than time would permit during the war, and new and improved batteries are being prepared for the vessels and improved batteries are being prepared for the vessels.

Our foreign friends must not suppose that we have not profited by the experience of the war. Very many of the guns which served us so faithfully through the war have been disabled at the Navy-Yards and sold for old metal and new guns cast to supply their places. Our 32-pounder and 8 inch guns have been remodeled and all guns which have not come up to a high standard have been condemned and ordered to be sold. In fact a great change has taken place in our Ordinance Department, and much credit is due to Capt. H. A. Wise for his untiring and casaeless efforts to place the navy of the ment, and much credit is due to Capt. H. A. Wise for his untiring and ceaseless efforts to place the navy of the United States at the head of the list in the matter of ord-nance and equipments. Unity batteries will now take the place of the mixed ones, which have a great tendency to render a vessel inefficient in action. In every department the change for good has begun to manifest itself, and in a few months we shall have a powerful navy—not a "fleet of rafts and ferry-bonts," as was said of us by a leading foreign journal during the war. With all these changes we are preparing for any event which may arise, and although not making much parade about it, yet we are quietly arranging for the first sound of war, when we can without delay and without making any great effort, send to sea a magnificent fleet of vessels. The active preparations at the Brooklyn Yard are equaled by those at the other Navy-Yards, and, though not attracting much attention outside, those who are enabled to see for themattention outside, those who are enabled to see for them-selves feel assured that the Navy Department will be pre-prepared for any demand which may be made upon it.

The NewHaven Palladium publishes the following letter from the Hon. Wm. Alexander, Attorney-General of the State of Texas, on the condition of things in that State. Mr. Alexander was a refugee during the war, compelled by his persistent loyalty to leave the State, and is as well qualified as any man in it to speak intelligently of the aspect of affairs there at this moment:

as well qualified as any man in it to speak intelligently of the aspect of affairs there at this moment:

ATTOINEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ACSTIN, March 17, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: The Convention has determined to adjourn by the 28th. It has refused by a majority of 26 votes—an unexpectedly large and firm majority—to validate any part of the State debt. That debt, in all, is estimated to have amounted to about \$22,000,000. As I wrote you before, the Convention has passed to engrossment, after various test votes, and will pass finally an equivocal ordinance in regard to the Ordinance of Secession of 1861. They refused to declare that ordinance void ab initio. They have so passed their ordinance on the subject that they expect the President—who, in their estimation is, what Jeff Davis was, the Government—to construe it to mean that the Secession Ordinance of 1861 was void when adopted, while they will construe it to the people to mean that the latter ordinance was only made null and void by the failure of the Rebel cause. Taken in connection with the unequivecal ordinances they voted against, their design is manifest and unmistakable.

The Rebel majority in the Convention are seeking to hurry on everything. They want the State Government turned over to their men, and when that is done, as one of them expressed it, they don't care a d—n whether the State is readmitted or not. As they express it, they want to be relieved of the Freedmen's Bureau. No doubt of this. If they were to add that they wanted Slavery restored, they would only tell what they really prefer. They would rather have Slavery than compensation, and some of them think that by agitation they can force compensation. If you can manage to defeat or postpone the turning over of the State Government to the old set, by all means do so. Will not Congress rescue us from this peril and humiliation? If a whitewashed Rebel is elected Governor, and the Provisional Governor is relieved, on one protext or another all the United States troops will be sent off to the fruitie

La Favorita was performed last night, that opera

having been substituted for Norma in consequence of the indisposition of Madame Zuechi. The audience was of fair proportions, and the entertainment was of a generally satisfactory

Friday night the opera season will terminate, so far as the evening performances are concerned, and L'Etoile du Nord will then be performed. To-night, Fra Diavelo will be sung.

### CITY NEWS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES IN BROOKLYN .- A course of Scientific Lectures in Brooklys.—A course of three lectures by R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Physics in the Professor of Medical College and the Free Academy, are announced for the 17th, 19th and 21st of April, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, under the asspices of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association. Subjects: "Man's Relation to Space and Time," "Magnetism," and "Capital."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREENE-ST. M. E. SABBATH School -A grand sacred, patriotic and humorous concert was given last evening by the scholars of the Greene-st. M. E. Sablath-School. The programme—consisting of rectations, readings and colloquies, interspersed with singing (under the direction of Mrs. Parkhurst;—was very fairly executed by the school, and evidently pleased the very large andience that through the spacious church.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 16 North River, on the body of an unknown man who was found floating in the dock adjoining. Deceased was aged about 60 years, five feet six inches in hight, with gray hair and side whiskers, and was dressed in black cloth ovarcoat, black cloth undercoat and vest, light cloth pants, and Kossuth hat. He had evidently been in the water but a few hours. A verifict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury. The remains are awaiting identifi-

PRSENTATION TO SUPERVISOR TWEED .- Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed has been presented with a beautifully engraved set of resolutions from the Mutual Base Ball Club of this city, of which Coroner John Wildey is President. Mr. Tweed is an honorary member of the Club, and these resolutions were presented to him in response to the many acts of kindness the Club has received at his hands.

ILLNESS OF CONGRESSMAN MORGAN JONES.-The Hon. Morgan Jones, member of Congress from the Fourth District, lies very dangerously ill at his residence in this city. His physicians have announced that his condition is exceedingly critical.

ASSAULT ON A REPORTER .- Michael Geary, the well-known billiard-player, was yesterday arrested on a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Benjamin Garno, the billiard re-porter of Wilkes's Spirit of the Times. An article recently apporter of Wikes's Spirit of the Times. An article recently appeared in Wilkes's Spirit animadverting somewhat upon Mr. Geary. On the 5th inst., both parties met in the billiard-saloon of Dudley Kavanagh, in Nassau-st., and after a few sharp words. Geary struck his opponent in the nose with his fist, hence his arrest. Justice Dowling held the accused to ball. Mr. James E. Nolan of No. 161 Fulton-st, became his surety for the amount, and the prisoner was then discharged. A number of billiard celebrities were in Court.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUDS .- In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Ingraham, in the case of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. agt. Morris Ketchum and others, the argument was resumed yesterday. The chief and others, the argument was resumed yesterday. The chief point argued being that Mr. Ketchum, having been a director of the Company at the time of the fraudulent issue of the bonds, was guilty of such negligence as to preclude him from recovery as an innocent purchaser, and that his partners were concluded by his negligence. The Court expressed a doubt whether the partners could be debarred on that account, but reserved its decision. Mr. O'Conor for the Company; Mr. Vanwinkie for Ketchum & Co.

FATALLY BURNED .- An inquest was yesterday held by Corner Gamble, at the corner of Avenue A and One hundred and twentieth st., on the body of Mary Ann Batty, who was so terribly burned on Monday night by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil. In order to kindle a fire hurriedly she poured some oil from the can, when it ignited and exploded, setting fire to her clothes, and fatally burning her. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury. De-ceased was a native of England, aged 17 years.

THE REV. MR. GILES'S LECTURE.-As had been previously announced, a lecture by the Rev. Henry Giles, upon 'The Compensations of War," was read last evening in All Souls Church, corner of Fourth-ave, and Twentieth-st., by Mr. F. J. Nicholls. The reading being designed as a testimo-nial to, and a means of aid for Mr. Gifes, to whose benefit the nial to, and a means of aid for sur. Carles to whose better at \$2, which undoubtedly had the effect of greatly limiting the audience. On such an occasion, and for such a purpose, many more persons should have been present than there were, but still the friends of Mr. Giles will be glad to know that the product of the lactors with contributions which have been restill the friends of Mr. Giles will be giad to know that the proceeds of the lecture, with contributions which have been received, will amount to about \$750—a respectable and undoubtedly acceptable offering to the worthy and afflicted gentleman for whom its designed. The lecture, which is in Mr. Giles's best style of thought, and thoroughly obaracteristic of its author, was very acceptably read by Mr. Nicholls, and was listened to with marked attention, and evident satisfaction, by an appreciative, if not very large, audience.

CLOSE OF THE BOOK TRADE SALE .- The Spring book trade sale of Mesers. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., which closed on Tuesday evening, was, with one exception, the closed on Tuesday evening, was, with one electricis, the largest Spring sale ever made in this city, the aggregate receipts approximating \$200,000. The prices realized were generally satisfactory, and in a few instances exceeded the expectations of the sellers. The large attendance of buyers and spirited bidding show that the book trade is in a comparatively good condition. Dealers were present from St. Louis, Savannab, Lynchburg, New-Orleans, Canada, Detroit, Jackson, Louisville, Madison, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio. The poor books sold low, while good books brought fair prices. The English works sold well, and when there were but few of a kind offered high prices were obtained.

## [Announcements.]

Finest Ready-Madr Clothing in America.—
Gents', Youthe' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work.
Just received, (10) cases latest styles French, English and
Scotch Goods for the Custom Department.

Blockaw Bros.,
No. 62 Lafayette-place., and No. 34 Fourth-are.,
Opposite Cooper Union.

THE SCHUYLKILL MUTUAL COAL COMPANY, YARD, Nos. 263 and 205 West Twenty-fifth-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves. See advertisement on last page.

3,500 Bricks per hour with only two-horse power, are made by the "National," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND THE TEST OF ALL WEATHER AND CLIMATES. AURAM REQUA, General Agent 130 Broadway, N. Y.

A NEW PREPARATION FOR THE TEETH .- ROGERS'S FRAGRANT OPONTOLINE removes all substances destructive to the Teeth, prevents discoloration, the accumulation of Tartar and a Spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and fragrant refreshing tasts to the mouth. Put up in handsome Boxes containing one Boxtle Liquid and one Box Powder. Price 75 cents. Sold by Druggists, Perfurmers, and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH protects each window and door. This simple Telegraph applied, invisibly and without damage, affords more protection than bars, buts or looks.

Holker, No. 198 Broadway.

Magnesium and Sun Photographs taken night and day at Barnum's Museum, where novelty and amusement lend en chantment to the scene and beauty to the capression. S. A. Holmas

DR. JOHN L. KENNEDY, office No. 35 Bond-st., near Broadway.-Special attention given to Ch

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ANNUAL PARADE OF THE SABBATH SCHOOLS .-The usual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools is to take place in May as heretofore, notwithstanding an effort made to dispense with this children's holiday.

THE NATIONAL GENERAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE. -The National Democratic General Committee of Kings County organized on Tuesday evening by electing the follow ing officers: President, John Corboy: Vice-President, James H. Cornwell: Secretary, Charles B. Wiley; Treasurer, John Delaney; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joseph York.

THE KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.—The April term of this Court will be opened on Monday next, the 16th

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIA-TION.—The following gentlemen were nominated at the last meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. meeting of the Brockiyn voung Men's Christian Association, as officers for the ensuing year: President, William Edsall; Vice-Presidents, S. M. Giddings, Henry White, G. S. Page, James Darling, and J. F. Anderson, fr.: Corresponding-Secretary. Thomas H. Messenger: Recording-Secretary, C. S. Luther; Treasurer, G. A. Morand; Librarian, E. D. Barker; Register, C. Tredwick: Managers, James A. Green, J. Q. Maynard, C. Maxwell, W. C. Street, and P. B. Crolins. The annual election will probably be held at the next meeting.

BURGLARY .- The stable of Mr. William McManus, in Sacket-st., near Clinton-st., was feloniously entered a faw nights since and robbed of harness, blankets and an affghan, valued in all at about \$1,000, with which the thief escaped.

CHARGE OF PICKING POCKETS .- Three young women were arrested last evening on suspicion of being pick pockets, and locked up in the Forty-first Precinct Station House. The cause of their arrest was the robbery of a lady. nonse. The cause of their arress was the recovery of a lady, near the corner of Fulton and Concord-sts., of her pocket-book containing a considerable amount of money. The pocket-book containing a considerable amount of money. The pockets of several ladies were also picked at the Fulton Ferry—a usual occurrence. The accused are not known as old offenders. They are to be examined before Justice Cornwell on Tuesday next. On Thesday evening last, five females were taken into custody on similar charges; all are held for a hearing.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- About 7 o'clock last evening a little girl, four years of age, named Annie Hee-nan, was run over and killed by a car in De Kalb-ave. The body was conveyed to her parents' residence in De Kalb-ave., near liyerson'st. The coroner was notified. SUPPOSED POISONING OF A YOUNG GIRL .- A young

girl named Margaret McCormack, about 13 years of age, re siding with her parents at the corner of Meeker-ave, and Ewen-st., E. D., died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, under creamstances which lead to the belief that death was the result of polson, but in what manner administered is unknown; the girl stating that she did not know what was the matter with her when taken sick. It appears that she had been employed in a pencil factory, and on reaching her home from work about 5 o'clock on Tnesday evening, complained of a pain in her chest. Cramps, purging, and continued in great agony until 5

FOR CLOTHES MOTHS. Sold by druggists every where. HARRIS a CHAPMAN, Facturers, Believ.

o'clock yesterday morning, when she expired. Coroner Smith will investigate the cause of death.

HAMALI DISCHARGED.-Miss Lizzle Strag, residing at No. 81 Union-ave., E. D., who has been under arrest for a week past, on a charge of being implicated with John Thompson, alias Henry Walters, in embessing \$1,200 worth of dry-goods from James Waid, of No. 300 Grand-at., was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Dailey, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

any of your city papers, but an event of great importance to ns has come to pass, and one creating almost as great a sens-tion as the veto, or the final passage of the bill over the veto, A large and very "solid" meeting of our citizens assembled to-day in one of our public halls to listen to and consider a proposition from the owners of the Flushing Railroad for its extension to our rural village.

A most liberal offer was made by the propriators of the

Finshing Road, which was heartily responded to by our citi-zens. A mutual good feeling prevailed, and my firm belief is that twelve months from this time you may ride from New

You New-Yorkers can searcely comprehend the beautiful country about to be opened along the line of this new road. The seenery of the North River can only equal—it cannot suppass—the north shore of Long Island. Huntington, April 9, 1866.

INDIAN BATTLE IN CALIFORNIA-EIGHTY-ONE OF THE SAVAGES KILLED .- The expedition from Smoke Creek

scarce; saies of Fennsylvann at extension and saies to day, New-Orleans, April 10.—Cotton depressed; saies to day, 1,400 bales; receipts to-day, 1,600 bales; receipts for the last four days, 7,600 bales, against 12,000 for the corresponding period fast week. Exports for the four days, 10,500 bales, stock, 123,000 bales, Sugar in better demand; sales at 14c. Molasses nominal. Flour, 67:37; per bid. for Superfine. Cornactive at 82,4200. Oats, 50,2502. Mess Pork, 878. Bacon-Sides, 13c., Shoulders, 14c., Tobacco, 143,16c., gold, for Fair, Storling Exchange declined to 1031. Gold, 124; Checks on New-York, i per cent discount. Freights—Cotton to New-York, ic.; to Liverpool, 2-162,1d., and to Havre, 1; 20,1c.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 and 252 Greenwichest, corner of Murray, and there you will find Teas. Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything else cheaper than any store is

J. W. BRADLEY'S

## DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring)

SKIRT WILL NOT BEND OF BREAK like the Single Springs. They we ACENOWLEDGED by ALL LADIES, throughout the length and breadth of the LAND, to be the most PERFECT and AGREEBLE SEIRT over in ented, and UNEQUALED in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Dwe

## bility, Comfort and Economy. The last new style is the

EMPRESS TRAIL. See OPINIONS of the PRESS and FASHION MAGAZINES proclaiming

the great SUPERIORITY of these CELEBRATED SKIETS.

## At WHOLESALE, by the exclusive Ma Owners of the PATENT, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS and OFFICE, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., New-York.
Also, AT WHOLESALE by all the LEADING JOBBERS

## COAL AT COST.

THE SCHUYLKILL MUTUAL COAL COMPANY,

In successful operation since October last, now delivers to its subscribers the purest WHITE-ASH COAL from its own colliery in Ash-AT \$7 75 PER TUN-The great advantages which this Company offers to its subscribers need no argument. Stockholders own their own mine, have a voice is the management of the Company, and save from

20 TO 40 PER CENT ON THE COST OF THEIR COAL,

which is of the purest and best quality. Moreover, the surplus col-is sold for account of stockholders, from which handsome cash divi-dends may be expected. DIRECTORS: EDNUSD BLENT,
GRORGE L. TRASK,
GRORGE E. WARING, Jr.

where circulars, maps, subscription lists. &c., may be consulted, subscriptions received, and information given at all times.

JAMES F. DWIGHT, Secretary. GRORGE E. WARING, jr., Provident. YARD-Nos. 263 and 265 West Twenty-fifth st., between Sevents and Eighth aves.

GALL & COMPANY, Acenta. PARKER BROS. LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

Acknowledged by epicures to be the Sauce for roast meats, fish, game, steaks, chops, sours, salads, &c., imparting an unrivated richness and delicacy of flavor to all made dishes. For sale by all grocers, fruit, preserve and pickle houses. Sole Agent, No. 75 Bleecket st.

E. REMINGTON & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES, MUSKETS AND CARBINES, For the United States service. Also, POCKET AND BELT BEVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS.

RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES, Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Maierials. Sold by Gan Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of HOUSE BREAKING and ROBBERY every HOUSE, STORE, BANK, and OFFICE should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be RUPTURE. WHITE'S

SLEVER AND SUPPORTER

most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets fre. WHITE'S PATE NT LEVER TRUSS Co., Sole Provident.

ese instruments are entirely new, both in principle and scale
ALL OTHERS-LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY-NO FREE
E on the BACK-INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION-

A Railroad to Huntington, L. I. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I seldom see a notice of our quiet village in

Station, Nevada, started early in February to go to the relief of the settlers in Surprise Valley, Cal., wherever annoyed by the Indians. On the 15th of that month they came upon the "Reds" in Guano Valley, 50 miles east of Surprise Valley, fought them and cleaned them out, killing 81, capturing a large number of equaws and papposes and 55 head of ponics. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded. Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Baltimore, April 11.—Wheat firm. Corn. 1922. lower, Yellow, 78c.; White. 84255c. Oats firm at 54255c. Flour steady. High grades scarce. Provisions quiet. Bacom-Shoulders. 124c.; bulk Shoulders. 114c. Sugars steady and fairly active. Coffee firm. Seeds dull; Clover. 85 50285 75. Whisky dull—Western. \$2 25t.

Philadelphia. April 11.—Flour firm; sales of Western Extra at 89289 25, and Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$9 302810.

Corn buoyant; sales of 3,000 bush. Yellow at 80c. Oafse. Alf qualities slightly advanced; sales at 5725c. Coffee steady; sales of Rio at 20220ce, gold. Provisions dull. Whisky scarce; sales of Pennsylvania at \$9 242852 25, and Ohio at \$2.55.